Resolved, That the United States has not intervene in struggles between any European Governments and
their colonies on this continent, but from the very
close relations between the people of the United States
and those of Cubs. In consequence of its proximity
and the extent of the commerce between the two peoples, the present war is entailing such losses upon the people of the United States that Congress is of the opinion that the Government of the United States should be prepared to protect the legitimate interests of our citizens by intervention, if necessary.

Mr. McCreary (Dem., Ky.) desired to know resolution pledged to the President the support of Congress in carrying out the foregoing reso

Mr. Hitt said that the fourth resolution had been emitted because the greater number of the committee had requested him to drop it, since in their opinion, the sense was contained in the preceding resolutions and it was therefore unnecessary.

Mr. Boutelle (Rep., Me.) demanded a second to the motion, and it was ordered by a vote of 175 to 19. At the request of Mr. Hitt thirtyfive minutes on each side was allowed for

The debate was opened by Mr. Hitt. The rescare by the committee in many meetings, pass ing through several months, and after consultation with many eminent jurists. It was the belief of the committee that, in the interest of peace, in the interest of the United States, and in the interest of those who were struggling in Cuba and with whom the committee sympathized, the resolutions presented were a practical, conservative, and effective mode of action. The United States Government, he said, should be prepared to protect the interests of American citizens, and to intervene, if necessary. All the resolutions had been carefully considered, so that they could not, they certainly ought not, cause any trouble between the United States and any country that was not " seeking to pick trouble with us."

That belligerency was a fact was proved not by newspaper reports alone, but by the reports by newspaper reports alone, but by the reports of United States Consuls in Cuba. The war in Cuba was not a reproduction of that which prevailed from 1868 to 1878. It was a far greater one, three times greater. It had gone on until it had swept from one end of the island to the other, until to-day the Spanish authority was not, in fact, exercised over more than one-third, probably not more than one-fourth, of the 41,000 square miles of the aurface of the island. The Spanish Minister at Washington had made a statement on Feb. 22 to the effect that 125,000 troops had been sent to Cuba by Spain. Was not that war? Was that a police putting down disturbances? Recently the Captain-General of Cuba had issued two long proclamations which had been read with horror. It would not do, Mr. Hitt said, to say that the struggle in Cuba was guerrilla war nerely. Guerrilla warfare was a great and terrible instrument in the genius of the Spanish race. One hundred and fifty thousand of the finest soldiery of the world had marched into Spain and attempted to subdue a people which could only resist by guerrilla warfare, and the Spaniards destroved that French army. Was not that, Mr. Hitt asked, war? Should any Spanial deny that if was it was it was in that it was i United States Consuls in Cuba. The war in warfare, and the Spaniards destroyed that French army. Was not that, Mr. Hittasked, war? Should any Spaniard deny that it was? There was not a Spaniard who was not proud of that history.

war? Should any Spaniard deny that it was? There was not a Spaniard who was not proud of that history.

Mr. Hit recalled the fact that the belligerency of the Southern Confederacy had been recognized by Spania a month before the first battle of the war—the battle of Bull Run. The Government of the United States should now, through its State Department, ask that the neeple of Cuba should have a Government of their own choice. Wherever American interests were imperilled, Mr. Hitt declared in conclusion, marines were landed to protect them. The great arm of the Republic, he exclaimed, ought to be ready always to follow its people and protect their interests, their property, and their rights, anywhere in the world. [Applause on the floor and in the galleries.]

Mr. McCreary (Dem., Ky.), a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, declared himself emphatically in favor of the pending resolutions. The United States were confronted, he said, with a serious and critical situation in Cuba. There would have to be a change of affairs, or there would be an extermination of the Cuban people. He was not yet, however, in favor of annexing Cuba to the United States. He was really to do everything consistent with the honor and integrity of the United States to give independence to Cuba [applause], and to free the struggling patriots from a cruel and relentless despotism.

Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.) argued that the

free the struggling patriots from a cruel and relentless despotism.

Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.) argued that the Cuban patriots were entitled by every principle of international law to beligerent rights. They had a standing army in the field of over 40,000 men. They had made their declaration of independence similar to the American declaration, and more justifiable. They had adopted a constitution, republican in form. They had elected a President and Vice-President and a constitutional Assembly, and they had a Ministry which was competent to-day to treat or negotiate with any other power on the face of the globe. If he had his way he would—but before he had a chance to say what he would do he

gotlate with any other power on the late of globe. If he had his way he would—but before he had a chance to say what he would do he was cut off in the middle of the sentence by the fall of the Speaker's gavel.

The debate on the opposite side of the question was opened by Mr. Turner (Dem., Gs.), who commented upon the fact that the Committee on Foreign Affairs had not seen fit to report the facts on which its recommendations rested.

These was no facts presented, and a pamphlet here were no facts presented, and a pamphlet rom the State Department contained only a from the State Department contained only a dreary record of mutual outrage, incendiarism, and assassination. "And yet," said he, "we are saked to declare that a state of public war exists in the island of Cuba." As to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by Spain, Mr. Turner recalled the fact that the paonle of the Confederacy held, at the paonle of the Confederacy held. The paonle of the Confederacy held the paonle of the Confederacy held. of the Southern Confederacy by Spain.
Mr. Turner recalled the fact that the people of the Confederacy held, at the time, a region of country extending from the mouth of the Potomac to the Rio Grande; and that it had an army against which the combined legions of Cassar and the phalanxes of Alexander would have been utterly unavailing. The stories told of Spanish outrages in Cuba, he said, were utterly incredible. He did not believe in the unspeakable outrages said to have been perpetrated under the orders of Gen Weyler, during the last insurrection in Cuba. He did not believe that a state of war, such as was understood; under international law, existed in Cuba. And he referred to Gen. Grant, who had laid down the rule that in order to recognize beligrerency it must be made to appear that the insurgents held an extensive territory, had an organized government, a capital, at least some seaport, and that they could give protection to citizens, and could levy and collect taxes. "What information," Mr. Turner asked, "have we from the gentleman reporting these resolutions on a single one of these important and material questions?" "If I had my way." he continued, "the first time that an outrage is committed on any one of our citizens in Cuba I would send our navy to the island, I would send 10,000 men to rescue any American citizens from wrong and oppression. And the question is whether we shall, in the dark, without information, take a measure which would affect our friendly relations with Spain, and on which may depend such a momentous question as that of peace or war."

Mr. Boutelle (Rep., Mc.) said he was opposed to passing such important resolutions without a fair amount of discussion and without essential deliberation. His judgment was against committing the Government to a course which might turn the whole trend of public affairs from the paths and avocations of peace to those of war. He was not afraid to stand in his place and say that he deprecated war, War was horrible, and was only to be entered upon when h say that the adoption of the resolutions would ex necessitate produce war, but he would say that it was the entering wedge; that the House was entering upon a course which might lead to war; and that, whether rightfully or wrong-fully, the House ought not to do that under a suspension of the rules, but only in accordance with every rule of deliberation to safeguard such action. He repeated that the representa-tives of the American people should not pro-ceed in a matter of this kind with unseemly haste.

say that the adoption of the resolutions would as yethat the adoption of the resolutions would as yethat the adoption of the resolutions would as a constant produce war, but he would say was entering upon a course which might lead to war, and that, whether rightfully or wrongfully, the House ought not to do that under a supension of the rules, but only in accordance with every rule of deliberation to safeguard silves of the American to safeguard silves of the American to safeguard silves of the American of the American army, and issued in a matter of this kind with unseemity haste.

Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.) advocated the presolutions, the proclamations of Gen. Weyler, he had all the information that was desired. If Gen. Grant, when made commander of the American army, had issued such preclamations, the whole civilized would have gasped in horror, and issued with would have gasped in horror, and issued with would have gasped in horror, and issued with the was a "Gila monster of despotian" that he was a "Gila monster of de such action. He repeated that the representatives of the American people should not proceed in a matter of this kind with unseemly haste.

Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.) advocated the resolutions. The gentleman from Maine (Mr. Boutelle), he said, objected on account of lack of information. If that gentleman had read the proclamations of Gen. Weyler, he had all the Information that was desired. If Gen. Grant, when made commander of the American army, had issued such preclamations, the whole civilized world would have gasped in horror, and every nation would have recognized the Confederate States. He (Mr. Cummings) would not compare Weyler with Alva or with Balmaccida, nor would he call him a wolf, as he had been called in the Senate, but he would say of him that he was a "Gila monster of despotiam" laughter and applause, poisoning with his breath the atmosphere of American civilization. In answer to Mr. Turner's argument as to the Cuban patriots having no territory or capital, Mr. Cummings asserted that they held more ground in Cuba than the Confederacy had held (in proportion) one year after the firing on Fort Sumter. And he also declared that if tien. John C. Breckinridge and Jubal Early had maintained their position sound Washington as long as Macco and Gomez had maintained their position sound Washington as long as Macco and Gomez had maintained their position sound brighter than they were at the time of the battle of Bull Run. [Applause.]

Mr. McCall (Rep., Mass.) and Mr. Moody (Rep., Mass.) also opposed the resolutions and expressed concurrence with the views of Mr. Boutelle.

Mr. Tucker (Dem., Va.), the only member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs who opposed

without cause, except sympathy, we are boldly and defiantly challenging war with Spain. The resolutions in my judgment should not be

passed."

Mr. Tucker's speech closed the arguments in opposition to the resolutions, and then the arguments 4n support of them were wound up by Mr. Hitt, who said that the revolutionists had an armed force. Even if they had not altogether a government, they had a great organized movement, and that was beligerency and war, and was entitled to recognition.

At 3:45 the previous question was ordered, and on a viva voce vote the question of adopting the House resolutions was agreed to, the few dissenting rotes being drowned in the chorus of "yeas." The yeas and nays were then demanded, and the resolutions were agreed to by the House resolutions was agreed to, the few dissenting votes being drowned in the chorus of "yeaa." The yeas and nays were then demanded, and the resolutions were agreed to by a yote of 263 to 17. Those voting in the negative were Messrs, Atwood (Mass.), Boutells (Me.), Gillet (Mass.), Grout (Vt.), DicCall (Mass.), Moody (Mass.), Simpkins (Mass.), Walker (Va.), and Wright (Mass.), Republicans; and Messra, Black (G.), Cobb (Ala.), Cuberson (Tex.), Ellott (S. C.), Harrison (Ala.), Russell (Ga.), Tucker (Va.), and Turner (Ga.), Democrats.

ACTIVITY IN THE NAVY.

Work Being Pushed on the Battle Ships

and Monitors.

WASHINGTON, March 2. - Events yesterday in

Spain and the speedy action of Congress to-day

on the Cuian resolutions has revived the war

spirit which has been so conspicuous in Wash-

of the Government since the President sent in

his Venezuelan message. Naval officers familiar

with the temper of the Spanish people fear

that some American steamer will be fired upon

without provocation or that Spanish soldier

near Havana may make a demonstration against

Americans which the authorities in Spain will

not be able to satisfactorily explain. One of the

most prominent naval officers in Washington

says he would not be surprised to see the coun-

try forced to war with Spain over some such oc

However averse the Administration may be t

the Cuban controversy will be settled without

serious consequences to the United States,

and the daily orders which are going out

from the Navy Department and the gen-

eral activity in military and naval prepa-

ration are certainly not believed now to

relate to any possible quarrel over the Venez-

uelan boundary line, but to have a more direct

bearing on occurrences that may arise from the

Cuban war. There is the most careful effort on

all sides to conceal from public not ice the prep

arations that have been ordered. It is the

Secretary of State, so one of the bu-reau chiefs of the Navy Department said

to-day, who is responsible for the orders to get ready at once the battle

ships Oregon and Massachusetts and the pow-

erful monitors Terror and Puritan at New

York, and the haste which resulted in the

monitor Monadnock being commissioned last

week. It was Secretary Olney, said this officer who has kept the North Atlantic fleet at anchor

in Hampton Roads, instead of its going to Tampa Bay for drills, as was contemplated two

Not only on this coast, but on the Pacific.

struction, with the result that to-day the de-

partment directed the trial trip of the Oregon

on April 10, which a month ago was not ex-

pected before July. The Massachusetts is also

expected to be ready soon after, and to-day Constructor Highborn reported to the

Secretary of the Navy that the Terror would be

ready about the same time and the Puritan

soon afterward. To-day stores were shipped to

these vessels, including equipment for the crew.

mess, gear, arms, &c. The officials will not ad-

mit the significance of these actions, but it is ad-

mitted that it is rather an unusual thing to send

stores and arms to a ship unless it was expected

that she was to be suddenly called into activ

The North Atlantic fleet, it is officially an-

nounced to-day, will not be ordered south, but

tended to have the vessels scattered so long as

the Cuban question is in its present phase, and Admiral Bunca has been directed to keep

conditions of the ports of Pensacols, Key West,

and Port Royal, which, they say, would be the

Government's main strategic points. None of

them is protected, and all would be necessary

Engineer in Chief Melville said to THE SUN re-

porter to-day that in case of hostilities we

would have a commanding strategic position

Our base of operations, he said,

will remain at Hampton Roads. It is not in

precipitate action, there are evidences on all

corrence as that of yesterday.

to get ready

service.

ington among the military and naval branches

Lepanto, of about 5,000 tons displacement and twenty knots estimated speed, carrying four S-inch and six 4-inch guns; the Alfonso XII., Reins Christina, and Reina Mercedes, designed for transports, of about 3,000 tons displacement and seventeen knots estimated speed, carrying six 3-10-inch guns; seven gunboats of the Infanta Isabel class, of 1,130 tons displacement, carrying four 4-inch guns, and fourteen small gunboats of 500 tons displacement, each carrying two 4-7-10-inch guns, six of them being of what is known as the torpedo-catcher class, with high speed. Hesides these they have a few old wooden ships, and about forty-five very small gunboats of no fighting value, and have built a number of small vessels for Cuban service since the present troubles commenced. They have thirty-eight first-class and three second-class torpedo boats and four viciette boats, but few if any of them could make the ocean voyage."

A summary of fighting value of the two fleets follows:

Type of Ship.

U. S. Spain. Armored rain Armored ruleers Unarmored cruisers above 4,000 tons Unarmored cruisers above 9,000 and below THE SENATE VOTES TO ENLARGE THE NAVY.

In view of the war talk that has been heard at both ends of the Capitol the action of the Senate to-day in passing a bill to enlarer the navy is significant. It was agreed to without a dissenting voice, and it places in the hands of the President a restricted power with which to deal with the Spanish-Cuban situation, should the emergency arise. The bill provides for the culistment this fall of 1,000 men for the new ships now in commission, and appropriates \$380,000 for their compensation. It also gives the President power, in the event such authority becomes necessary, to culist such part of the naval militia labout 5,000 men for a period of two years, giving full complements for such ressels that do not have full crews, and authorizes him to charter steamers for transports for troops.

The Cuban resolutions, as passed by the House, were laid before the Senate and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. THE BENATE VOTES TO ENLARGE THE NAVY.

4,000 tons. Unarmored cruisers above 1,000 and below 2,000 tons. Torpedo boats. SPAIN PROMISES REPARATION.

She Expresses Deep Regret for the As sault on Our Consulate at Barcelous. WASHINGTON, March 2. The Spanish Government has promptly disavowed any responsi bility for the assault on the United States consulate at Barcelona yesterday, and, in addition to expressing deep regret over the occurrence has offered to make complete reparation. This information reached the State Department late last evening in a cable message from Mr. Hannis Taylor, Minister of the United States at Madrid. Secretary Olney laid the despatch before President Cleveland early this morning, and on his return to the department he gave it to the press The despatch follows:

Minister of State has just called to express teep regret that mob has insulted Barcelona onsulate, breaking windows, and offered complete reparation. He informed me that the Govrnment on its own motion has taken every precaution to guard legation and my residence

have asked no protection." Prior to the receipt of the despatch message sulate had been received from both Minister Taylor and Mr. Herbert Bowen, the Consul at Barcelona. Seffor Depuy de Lome, the Suanish waived ceremony and called on Secretary Olney at his residence yesterday to express, in advance of instructions, the regret of his Government over the occurrence. These indications of the desire of the Spanish Government to make every amend for the insult to the consulate were carefully considered by the President and Secretary Olney at their conference this morn-

were carefully considered by the President and Secretary Olney at their conference this morning. They were convinced that no affront had been given for which the Government was responsible, and it is understood that Secretary Olney has sent a despatch to Minister Taylor instructing him to make known to the Spanish authorities the appreciation of this Government of their prompt disavowal of the insult.

The incident is believed in official circles to be practically ended with Spain's regulation of any responsibility for the attack of the mob, and her evident desire to do all that is possible to make amends satisfactory to the United States. The view of the Administration is that the assault was committed by a crowd of irresponsible persons, and that the prompt explanation of the Spainsh Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the evident desire of his Government to show a spirit of friendliness to this country in the promise to make reparation, should be accepted in good faith by the United States.

Beyond the information in the despatches quoted, nothing can be learned at the State Department concerning the present critical aspect of affairs. It is not unlikely, however, that the facts may be laid before Congress through the medium of a message from the President.

An authoritative denial was given to-day to the report that Spain had demanded that the United States Government disavow the action of the Senate in adopting the Cuban resolution. It is said that no such action has been intimated to this Government.

ANOTHER CUBAN EXPEDITION.

WASHINGTON, March 2.- The Treasury Department to-day sent instructions to the commanders of revenue cutters in Florida waters an alleged filibustering expedition bound for ported to the State Department as about to Tampa. The report says that two schooners one from Tampa bearing Collazo and eighty men, and the other from a point north of Tampa, laden with arms and ammunition, left port last night for Alligator Key, where they are to meet the steamer Three Friends, recently purchased by Cubana in this country and cleared from Jacksonville in ballast sev-eral days ago. At the rendezvous the men and arms are to be transferred to the steamer, which will at once sail for the northeast coast of Cuha. This expedition has been closely watched by the Spanish agents, and all the arrangements for its departure and reception in Cuba have been well known for some time past. The Spanish cruisers are on the eager lookout hear the proposed place of landing on the island, and if the vigilance of the United States authorities is cluded it is expected that the island, and if the vigilance of the United States authorities is cluded, it is expected that the steamer will be captured on the high seas.

Under the law it will not be possible for the Treasury officers to seize either of the schooners as long as they remain apart, but if they join the steamer in American waiters, as is contemplated, the case will be similar to that of the Bermuda and Horsa. Collazo, who heads the expedition, was a commander in the ten years war. Previously he had been partly educated at the Royal Millitary Academy in Spain, but failed to graduate. He has made several attempts to take his company of about eight men to Cuba in the past year, and has been caught in every case, the last time at Cabe stroyed the camp which his company had been occupying eight weeks, waiting for a chance to sail. All his men were arrested last summer for attempting to go to Cuba, but were released. Our base of operations, he said, would unquestionably be Port Royal, Key West, and Pensacola. The one important munition of war would be coal, and as Port Royal is within 500 miles of the Tennessee and Virginia mines, and Key West close to valuable beds in Alabama, there would be no difficulty in providing a fleet with ample coal supply.

"A Spanish fleet," said Mr. Melville, "would be at a very great disadvantage in the matter of supplies and of coal, it is safeto say that it would require a transport service of least 200 vessels to supply a Spanish fleet which could have the least show to oppose our forces. There is no reserve supply of coal at the Cuban ports, and our experience during the past three years with the North Atlantic squadron shows that it is addificult matter to secure it anywhere in the West Indies, operating, as the Spanish naval forces would, far from a base of supplies, the expense of maintaining a war upon her part would be double that required by the United States. The cost of coal to her would not be less than \$20 per ton, while we could place it on board our war ships at Port Royal for a fourth of that sum. There is only one nation which could render Spain substantial assistance in maintaining her ships in a state of efficiency and in supplying them with sufficient munitions of war. That nation is England, and the events of the past two months have shown that she is not seeking a quarred with us.

"The more carefully the advantages of Port Royal are inquired into as a base of operations in the West Indies, the more important does it

TORTURES OF PRISONERS.

Proposed Demands on Spain for the Hu mane Treatment of American Prisoners. WASHINGTON, March 2. - In the Senate to-day

lution: Resolved by the Senate. That the President of the United States be requested to domand of the Govern-ment of Spain a statement as to the truth of charges made in a letter published in the newspapers purporting to be from Mr. Gomez, late editor of the La Lucha a newspaper published in Havana, that he had bee Spain, to extort from him evidence against Julius Sanguilly, a naturalized citizen of the United States and subsequently killing the said Gomez; also to insist on a full report of the evidence and all the proceedings in the alleged civil trial of Julius Sanguilly, in which it is charged that the said Sanguilly was condemned to imprisonment for life at Ceuta on suspicion only and without evidence; his to demand the release of Charles Michelsen and Lorenzo Hetancourt, correspondents of the New York newspapers, who are charged only with on tering within the insurgent lines to obtain information; also to demand of Spain that all American citizens who shall be cuptured by the Spainsh forces shall be treated as prisoners of war, and be accorded humans treatment, and to inform the Spainsh iovernment that the United States will insist on this demand. and all the proceedings in the alleged civil

Mr. Call also sent to the clerk's desk, and had Mr. Call also sent to the cierk's desk and had read a newspaper paragraph stating that Juan Gualberto Gomez, former editor of La Lucha, who had been arrested and sent to Centa, Africa, for political reasons, had been tortured to death because he would not make false charges against Sanguilly, an American citizen.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Merit

ularity, increasing sales and wonderful cures. The combination, proportion and process is preparing Hood's Sarsaparilla are unknown other medicines, and make it peculiar to itself. It acts directly and positively upon the blood, and as the blood reaches every nook and corner of the human system, all the

under the beneficent influence of Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills cure liver lils; easy to take.

ALL OUIET AT HAVANA. mlards Indiguest, but No Demonstrations Are Expected.

HAVANA, March 2.—The presence of a large force of troops here, added to the general belief that the United States will not take final action on the resolutions recognizing the insurgents as belligerents, prevented any attempt at a demonstration against the Americans when the result

of the vote in the Senate became known. The papers here discuss the matter calmly. They contain no rabid utterances nor anything to excite passion. Their news columns contain only brief allusions to occurrences in Washington, Madrid, and Barcelona. Spaniards here undoubtedly feel keen indignation because of the action of the Senate, but public expression of this feeling is withheld pending the hope that the House of Representatives will vote the resolutions down. Such demonstrations as those which occurred at Madrid and Barcelona are not expected on this side of the Atlantic.

AT THE DOORS OF HAVANA. The Rebels Active a Few Miles South and

East of the Capital. HAVANA, March 2.-Insurgents fired upon the town of Bejucal yesterday, and burned a few small houses in the outskirts. Bejucal is only fifteen miles south of Havana. The rebels also removed some of the rails on the line between Rincon and San Felipe, in the province of Havana, and cut down the telegraph poles. An outpost of the rebels has appeared near Minas, close to Guanabaccoa, which is just across the bay from Havana. Another force appeared in the neighborhood of Santa Maria Rosario and seized a number of horses.

BUTING OUR CONGRESSMEN.

Willing to Pay High for Them.

Madrid, March 2.- The Imparcial says that the Cuban leaders are preparing to issue a loan of \$100,000,000, and that part of the proceeds will be offered to United States Senators and Congressmen on condition that they get the insurgents recognized as belligerents.

WEYLER COULDN'T SEE THEM. Women Whose Husbands Had Been Killed

Call in Vain at the Paince. HAVANA, Feb. 29, via Tampa, Fla., March 2 .-Inhabitants of Punta Brava, Guarao, and other small towns west of Havana, and under the jurisdiction of the volunteers and soldiers stationed at Mariano, are fleeing to Havana in

They say they have less fear of the insurgents than of the troops. Twenty-two women from Guatao, wives and mothers of the men slain there on the 22d or made prisoners at that time, are in this city.

They called at the palace to see Gen. Weyler and beg for the freedom of the men now in Morro Castle, as well as to tell of the outrages committed by Capt. Calvo and the men sent out

committed by Capt. Calvo and the men sent out by the Marquis de Cervera.

Their visit to the palace was on the same day that the Captain-General received a delegation of women who were attired in gay costumes, and wore the yellow and red colors of Spain on their breasts.

They had been throwing flowers, bun bons, and live pigeons to the newly arrived troops, and shouting "Viva España" until their voices were gone. Gen, Weyler received them and thanked them for their demonstrations of loyalty. They cheered him and departed.

Then came the noor women of Guatao. They were nearly all white women. Children clung to their skirts and two babes were carried in arms. Instead of gay colors most of them were in mourning. One of Gen, Weyler's aims talked with the one man who accompanied them, and with the one man who accompanied them, and told him that the General could not receive. They left the palace sad at heart, and are still in this city.

CONSUL-GENERAL WILLIAMS.

doubtedly Resigned. HAVANA, March 2. Despite the efforts which

have been made to conceal the fact, it is now as certained that United States Consul-General Williams has resigned, and that his resignation has reached the State Department at Wash-

HAVANA, March 2.-American residents here say Consul-General Williams's reports to the State Department have not given the Administration a correct understanding of the situation Mr. Williams has been in Havana so long, and

Mr. Williams has been in Havana so long, and in such close touch with the officials at the Palace that, it is asserted, his views are colored by Spanish representations, and also by those of merchants, commission men, and others.

Mr. Williams cannot be accused of inattention to duty. He is in his office from morning until night, but this close application to duties of minor importance may have prevented his fully realizing the state of affairs on the island. His attitude has not satisfied all of the American colony.

Mashington, March 2.—The resignation of washington, March 2.—The resignation of Ramon O. Williams, Consul-General at Havana, just at this time is regarded as unfortunate, but he is an old man, quite feeble in health, and the excitement, irritation, and labor that the revolution have caused him has been too much for his strength. He has lived a long time in Havana, having been appointed by President Havana, having been appointed by Fresident Arthur, who was his friend from boyhood. Mr. Williams was originally a merchant in New York, but having falled in business he removed to Havana, where his wife, who was a native Cuban, had property.

PREPARING TO FIGHT SPAIN. Men of Delaware Take Steps to Form and

Eoglo a Regiment. WILMINGTON, March 2. W. H. Greenwalt, J. W. Barney, Robert T. Moody, and J. L. French of this city have issued a call for a meeting next week to organize a regiment in Delaware. The object of the movement is to have a regiment fully formed and ready for service in the event of a war with Spain over the Cuban question. The feeling for Cuba is very strong in Wilmington, and the prespect is that the call will meet with a general response.

A Denial that Weyler Said He Would Exterminate the Insurgents.

WASHINGTON, March 2. Senor Dupuy de ome has been authorized to say that Gen. Weyler never said in any interview or conversaion, as published in the Madrid Liberal, that he would exterminate the Cuban insurgents. What he did say in that paper, Jan. 29, was that What he did say in that paper, Jan. 29, was that he would clear out the fillbusters from the western provinces of Cuba, and could then proceed to exterminate the small bands of bandits who remained. The alleged quotation from the Liberal was made much of in Senator Lodge's speech last week, and led to assertions which, it is claimed, were not warranted by the facts. It is explained that Gen. Weyler was only following the example of commanders in all civilized warfare in ordering the extermination of apporatic bushwhackers proying upon sections which had been passed by organized armies.

CORSA REINSTATED

After Col. Waring Had Twice Dismissed Him from the Street Cleaning Department. A peremptory mandamus compelling Street Seaning Commissioner George E. Waring, Jr., to reinstate Henry C. Corsa as district inspector in the Street Cleaning Department was handed down by Justice Truax in the Supreme Court yesterday. Corsa was dismissed on Aug. 15, 1895, without a hearing for alleged neglect of luty. He secured an order to show cause why a mandamus should not be issued. The Com-missioner found be had made a mistake, and missioner found he had made a mistake, and wrote to Corsa, reinstating him on Aug. 22, 1895, a week before the writ of mandamus came up. On the advice of his counsel Corsa refused to return to work until his application for the peremptory wit had been disposed of. Justice Beekman denied the application, on the ground that Corsa had no cause for complaint. Col. Waring then discharged him for being absent from duty five days without leave. Corsa thereupon obtained the order, on the return of which he has been reinstated.

M'KINLEY AND OTIS.

The Ticket People Want in California and Canton.

COLUMBUS, March 2.-Dr. H. J. Detmers of the State University, who has just returned from the Pacific coast, says the sentiment there is strong in favor of McKinley and Editor Otis of the Los Angeles Times for the national Republican ticket.

Republican ticket.

5Dr. Detmers to-day returned from Canton, where he went to lay the matter before Exclor. Mekinley, whose intimate friendship he enjoys. He told Major Mckinley that Col. Otis subatform was protection to American industries, a hundredent dollar, a free ballot and a fair court, and the upholding of the American dag. Mckinley approved the platform and said it was all that was necessary. He also said to Dr. Detmer that no better man could be found for the Vice-Presidency than Col. Otis. Presidency than Col. Otia.

TORPEDOES IN THE PORTS.

THEY HAVE BEEN PLACED IN TEN OF CURA'S HARRORS.

The Government May Easily Close the Ports to Commerce II It Is Deemed Necessary— Gomer Is Now in Mataness Province, and Macco Is in the Havana District, HAVANA, Feb. 24, via Tampa, March 2.- Comnander Chacon of the royal navy of Spain, who was sent on a special mission to Cuba by Admiral Beranger, Minister of Marine, has just made a long report to the Government on the ports, fortifications, and torpedo stations of the island. He has prepared a general plan of the island and its many ports and special plans of all the ports of the first class—such as Havana, Santiago de Cuba, and Cienfuegos—as well as all ports now open to seagoing vessels,

In Bahia Honda-Mariel, Guantanamo (Ita port), Puerto Padre, Naranjo, Tanacuo, Gibara, Bips, Sagua, Cardenas, Neuvitas, and Matanzas 150 Bustament mechanical torpedoes have been placed. Torpedoes of that kind also have been placed on all cruisers of the first second. and third class now on duty in Cuban waters.

The placing of the torpedoes in all the harbors will enable the Government to close them at any time to commerce if such a course becomes necessary.

The putting into effect of this plan is due wholly to the initiative of Senor Canovas del Castillo, the leader of the Government. His plans were actively seconded by Admiral Beranger. HAVANA, March 2. About 5,000 Spanish

troops which recently arrived from Spain and were quartered in the forts about the city were sent out a short distance from the city to-day for the purpose of drill and practice, returning toward nightfall. They will not be sent into the field at present. Official freports locate the insurgent leader

Gomez and his command in the centre of the province of Matanzas. The rebel leader Maceo has returned from the west, and is now in the province of Havana. A force of rebels, supposed to belong to Maceo's party, fired upon a rallway

province of Havana. A force of rebels, supposed to belong to Maceo's party, fired upon a rallway train yesterday near Campo Florida. The rebels had removed the ralls, causing the train to stop. The troops on board the train returned the fire, and killed a number of the rebels.

Col. Arce reports that in a fight which he had with the rebel bands of Nunez, Alvarez, and other leaders on the Cialista estate, in the province of Santa Clara, the rebels lost eighteen killed and many wounded. The Spanish troops lost four killed and three wounded. The wounded included Major Anil and Lieut, Moya. In the rebel attack upon Sagua de Tanamo the insurgents lost twenty-two killed and a large number wounded. The Spanish loss was two killed and ten wounded.

Gon. Navarro salled for Spain yesterday.

The official report of a fight which took place on the Jesus Maris estate, near Santa Ana, in the province of Matanzas, between a column of Spanish troops under Major Cossio and combined bands of rebels under Amieva, Betancourt, and Cajizote, numbering about 1,500, has just been published. The rebel loss was eighteen killed and twenty wounded. The only man wounded on the Spanish side was Major Cossio himself, who was shot in the leg. The camp of the rebels was captured by the Spaniards,

While thirty-nine political prisoners were besit peaked in Ceuta, Africa, one of them jumped overboard. His arms were pinioned and he immediately sank. When he rose to the surface the guards fired four shots into him and his body disappeared beneath the waves and has not yet been found.

body disappeared beneath the waves and has not yet been found.

The Spanish war ship Hernan Cortes added from Havana for Matanzas on Friday night. She had her lights extinguished when off the coast east of Havana, where she sighted a mysterious-looking steamer carrying a single light forward. The Hernan Cortes fired three blank charkes at her and followed them with a solid shor. The steamer seemed to have extraordinary speed and had no difficulty in making her escape.

Two transport steamers bringing additional troops from Spain arrived here to-day.

her escape.

Two transport steamers bringing additional troops from Spain arrived here to-day.

There are rumors here of the landing of an expedition in Pinar del Rio. It is supposed to have been sent from the States by Collazo.

Buptlet Ministers Decide to Edit the Re-

ports of Their Proceedings Hereafter. The proceedings of a recent meeting of the Baptist pastors were elivened by polemics of a character described by one of the pastors present as "uppercut and swing." Not that the clerry came to fisticuffs, but their remarks were not all of that soft order which turneth away wrath. The matter got into the newspa-pers, and when some of the Baptists read in cold print what they had said in hot wrath they chewed the cud of regret. An outcome of this was a resolution offered at yesterday's meeting by the Rev. W. C. Bitting of the Mount Morris Baptist Church to the effect that hereafter re-porters be excluded from the meetings. Dr. A. W. H. Hodder of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, who furnished the material for the greater part of the newspaper account which raised the wrath of the brethren, spoke for the motion, taking the ground that the newspapers never told the truth, anyhow. They had never told it about him he said, and, therefore, &c. "I would suggest that in that resolution be embodied a certain verse from the third chapter of James," put in one of the pastors. "Even so the tongue is a little member and boasteth great things. Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth."

"Does the brother mean to say that we use our tongues too much here?" asked another minister in ominous tones.

"This ay this," put in a third, "that I should lay the blame on the things said, rather than on the reporters who report them, in many cases. We are very likely to say things here that we would not care to see in print."

"Suppose we incorporate in that motion," said Church, who furnished the material for the

would not care to see in print."
"Suppose we incorporate in that motion," said
the Rev. R. S. McArthur. "that the Secretary
presure for the newspapers a digest of the proceedings of each meeting." ceedings of each meeting."
After some discussion the motion was passed.
The following new officers of the conference
were elected: Moderator, Dr. John Humpstone;
Vice-President, F. E. Chivers.

CAN'T DUMP ASHES 'AT SEA NOW. Waring Will Look After His-Chance for a

Contractor with the Shipping. The Federal law forbidding the dumping of ashes into the sea went into effect on Sunday. As for ships in the harbor, Col. Waring said yesterday that they would have to make arrangements with a private contractor to have their ashes carted away. The practice of dumping garbege into the sea must be discontinued on April 1. Col. Waring will use the city ashes for filling

Man Milled by a Trolley Car in Newark Charles Puttback, 38 years old, who lived at the corner of Fourteenth avenue and Fourteenth street, Newark, was struck by a trolley car at the corner of Fifteenth avenue and Tenth street, Newark, last night, and badly mangled He was taken to the City Hospital, where he died shortly afterward. James Bates, the motorman of the car, was arrested.

Tried to Blow Up His House with Dynamite New Haven, March 2 .- An attempt was made this afternoon to blow up the residence of John Gardner on College street with dynamits.

The Bebring Sen Treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 2.- The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations met this afternoon to consider the Behring Sea selzure claims treaty, and after a long discussion by Senator Morgan the convention was agreed to, with but a few immaterial changes in the verbiage. During the executive session of the afternoon the treaty and the action of the committee were reported to the Senate. mmmmm

"HALF A MIND." "My head is in such a state I've

half a mind to try those Ripans Tab iles that they say cure headache s quickly. Maybe some of the trouble s in my stomach or liver."

Yes! probably. Ripans Tabulesurely relieve headache. They prevent dyspepsia and constipation and curboth those troubles after they ar & fastened on the system. They cure it a natural way. They are as mild and d harmless as Nature itself. This is the very truth; but you can't prove it with "half a mind;" you must give a whole mind and try for yourself.

RIPANS TABULES.

At druggists', 50 cents a box Malled at - me rice. Ripans Chemical Company, 10 byra -treet, New York. Sample vials 10c.

DELEGATES TO ST. LOUIS.

SOME OPPOSITION TO THE SLATS UP THE STATE.

You can afford to carry an aneverse over until next fell. He cannot .- Lence van

George G. Brazamen, Brandway Car. 26 4.

Note .- \$12 is our price for some of the most service

WAREROOMS,

61, 63, 65 West 28d Street,

Contain the largest and choicest as-

sortment of Furniture in the United

States, and the best values in all

force to make room for incoming

ITALIANS BADLY WHIPPED.

King Menelek Wins Another Victory Over

His Enemies.

the Abyssinians yesterday. Gens. Albertone, Arimondi, and Dabormida commanded the left,

centre, and right brigades respectively. Gen

The Italians captured the passes leading to

Adows without opposition. Gen. Albertone,

patteries, engaged the enemy, but were soon

nondi was ordered to cover the retreat, but his

position prevented him from complying with

"The Abrasinians in the mean time made an

mergetic attack, which soon extended to the

whole Italian front and enveloped both wings.

Italians were compelled to abandon their posi-tions. The nature of the ground prevented the

batteries from moving. The Italians are retir-

ing behind Belesa. The losses sustained are un-

ARBITRATION MEETING.

A Sort of a Love Peast to Be Held in Queen's Hall, London, To-day.

LONDON, March 2 .- The Daily News will pub-

ish to-morrow the details of the arrangements

for an Anglo-American arbitration demonstra-

tion in Queen's Hall to-morrow. The meeting

will open with the singing of the American and

Sir James Stansfeld will preside and will read

letters of sympathy from Mr. Gladstone, Mr.

John Morley, Mr. James Bryce, Sir John

Millals, President of the Royal Academy: the

Cardinal Vaughan will make a speech, after

VENEZUELA'S MINISTER.

Senor Rojas Has Started for New York

LONDON, March 2.- The Times will to-morrow

publish a despatch from Caracas saying that

Seflor Rojas, the new Venezuelan Minister of

Foreign Affairs, started on Sunday for New

York, whence he will proceed immediately to

London. He is charged with semi-official mis-

OPPOSED TO MISSIONARIES.

Expel Them from Asia Minor.

CONDEMNED BY THE VATICAN.

The Pope Speaks of Prince Ferdinand as Selling Himself and His Little Son.

ROME, March 2.- The Pope received the Car-

dinals to-day upon the anniversary of his coro-

nation. His Holiness, in addressing them, re-

ferred in severe terms to Prince Ferdinand of

himself and his son. Prince Boris, would have

Triumph of the Anti-Semites.

for members of the Municipal Council has re-

sulted in the return of 32 Anti-Semites and 14 Liberals.

The Anti-Semites will have a large majority in the new Council, and will be able to again elect as Burgomaster of the city Dr. Lueger, the Anti-Semite leader, whose previous election led to the dissolution of the Council.

Col. Waring Did and Will Do These Things.

Col, Waring Issued two statements yesterday

in reply to charges brought against him in the

Jewish Guzette and the Jewish Daily News, Yid-

dish papers. One charge was that Col. Waring,

in his official capacity, instigated the police raid on the goose market in Hester street on Feb. 21. The Colonel says he did and that the market

The Colonel says he did and that the market was an illegal nulsance. Another charge is that the Colonel Instigated the police to watch women who overfill ash barrels. He says that he did this, too, and that the policy will be continued without mercy until the practice is stopped, in this matter, says Colonel Waring, he does not

now a Jewish woman from a Christian woman

Mayor to Review Col. Constable's Corps.

Stevenson Constable, Superintendent of the

Building Department, with two of his aides,

their new uniforms, and incidentally to ask the Mayor to review the uniformed force of the Building Department at the latter's headquar-

called on the Mayor yesterday to show him

The three marched into the Mayor's omce with a military galt, and lining up before him, sainted him in true military fashion. The Mayor grinned and told his visitors they looked "real neat." Then he promised to call on Mr. Constable this morning. Invitations were sent

In Payor of Taxing Some Church Property.

Mayor Strong is not satisfied with the Butts

this afternoon. It provides that real estate of

Twenty-fourth wards shall be exempt from taxation for improvements until Jan, 1, 1808, The Mayor will recommend that it be so amended as to exempt all real estate of religious cornorations actually in use for church or school purposes.

Speaker Flat Dentes That He Was Turned

ALBANY, March C. Edward H. Roehrer, pri-

Speaker Fish says that he dislikes to spoil

vate secretary to the Hon, Hamilton Fish

Speaker of the State Assembly, said to night:

the story in the papers that he was turned down

as a delegate to the National Convention from his Congress district, but the fact is that he has not been a candidate for delegate and has no intention of being one."

The Treasury Deficit.

WASHINGTON, March 2.-The official Treas.

ury statement of receipts and expenditures was issued to-day. For February, 1806, the re-

to the heads of all city departments.

VIENNA, March 2. The second day's balloting

no influence upon the spread of the faith.

Bulgaria, and expressed hope that his selling

sions to Great Britain and France.

from Asia Minor.

Archbishop of Canterbury, and other prelates.

British national anthems, the "Star Spangled Banner," "Rule Britannia," "Hall Columbia,"

and "Auld Lang Sync."

desperate struggle ensued, and finally the

overcome by overwhelming odds. Gen. Ari-

with four native battalions and four mountain

Ellina commanded the reserve.

MASSOWAH, March 2.-Gen. Baratleri attacked

goods.

able overcoats in our stock; former price \$20.

A Drive at National Committeeman Sathers land-Frank Historick May Go-Buffale Editors Who Can't-Platt Men Expectite Carry All the Districts in This City. News came as a surprise last night to the Republicans who congregate at the Fifth Avenue Hotel that there is a very strong opposition in Monroe county to the selection of William A. Sutherland to be one of the delegates to St. Louis from the Thirty-first Congress district. The programme has been that George W. Aldridge and Mr. Sutherland should be the delegates from this district. It appears, though, that some of the strongest machine Republicans in the district are opposed to Mr. Sutherland, who is the National Committeeman for the State. The kickers, who were on hand last night, said that C. H. Babcock must be selected in Mr. Sutherland's place or there would be a row. This sit-HORNER'S FURNITURE uation disturbed Mr. Platt. Mr. Platt was well enough yesterday to take his meals in the diging room of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and he aid last night that he would try to get down f his

office at 49 Breadway to-day.

It was discovered that there is also some opposition to State Treasurer Addison B. Colvin as one of the national delegates from the Twentwithird Congress district, which includes Clinton, Franklin, Essex, Warren, and Washington counties. The other delegate from this district

ton, Franklin, Essex, Warren, and Washington counties. The other delegate from this district will doubtless be Assemblyman Thomas A. Sears of Bombay, Franklin county. Exsentor Frank Hiscock of Onondaga may be one of the delegates to represent the Twenty-seventh district, and ex-Collector Francis Hendricks may retire for his benefit. Madison county must have one of the delegates from this district, Congressman Frank Hisch of Troy and the Hon, Louis F, Payn of Chatham Four Corners will be the delegates for the Nineteenth Congress district, which includes Columbia and Rensselaer.

It is on the state that State Committeeman John T, Mott of Oswego and D. C. Middleton of Jefferson county will be the delegates for the Twenty-fourth district—Oswego, Jefferson, and Lewis. From the Twenty-eighth—Wayne, Cayuga, Cortland, Ontario, and Yates counties—Congressman Sereno E. Payne and Senator John Raines will no doubt be the delegates. As for the Thirtieth—Niagara, Livingston, Wyoming, Genesee, and Orleans counties—there is hardly a doubt that the delegates will be Congressman James W. Wadsworth of Geneseo and Senator Timothy E. Elisworth of Lockport. Edward Ellis of Scheneciady will undoubtedly be one delegate from the Twenty-first. A story was circulated last night to the effect that certain friends of Comptroller Roberts wanted ex-senator Daniel H. McMillan, Edward H. Butler of the Buffalo Commercial for three of the four delegates to represent Erie county at St. Louis. It was said very plainly at the Fifth Avence Hotel that Mr. Roberts will be one of the delegates from Erie county if he desires the hoor; but the Platt Republicans didn't seem to like the three other gentlemen, and they said that there was no hope whatever for them.

be one of the delegates from Eric county if he desires the honor; but the Platt Republicans didn't seem to like the three other gentlemen, and they said that there was no hope whatever for them.

The Platt-Lauterbach Republicans feel certain of carrying every one of the ten Congress districts which are wholly or in part in this city. The Brookfielders could have carried the Ninth district had the two Assembly district leaders who have been training with them for the past two years, John Simeson and John J. Collins, remained together in opposition to Charles H. Murray. Collins has broken the combination and will go to St. Louis with Murray. In the Thirteenth district the Brookfielders had hoped to elect Mr. Brookfield and tien. McCook.

James W. Ferry of the Twenty-seventh Assembly district wants to go to St. Louis himself and his candidacy is expected to change the result which the anti-Plattites anticipated there, Thomas F. Engan, who used to deliver the Twenty-second Assembly district to the Brookfield side whenever it was wanted, has practically lost his grip, and the Twenty-second is in a fair way to become a Platt stronghold.

The new Platt leader in the Twenty-second is Charles K. Lexow, brother of the Senator. Herman Cantor, the former leader of the district, is helping Lexow in his fight against Eagan. The Platt men will help elect Perry a national delegate and will, it is said, send either John Relsenweber or Alexander T. Masson with him.

Another Congress district where the Brookfielders hoped to elect a delegate is the Fliteenth. Commissioner Collis has an ambition to be sont to St. Louis from there. Excise Commissioner Joseph Murray is a reform candidate against Collis, and the Platt men and Murray have nooled their issues. Quarantine Commissioner Palmer may be the other delegate chosen, it is considered a walkover for the Platt delegates in the other districts.

CIVIL SERVICE IN BROOKLYN.

Republican Statesmen There Will Re Over-hauled for Evading 16, it Is Maid Russia Has Asked Turkey to The Civil Service Commissioners in Brooklyn BERLIN, March 2 .- The correspondent of the contend that the present Republican adminis-Lokal Anzeiger in Constantinople is authority tration is riding roughshod over the civil serfor the statement that Russia has asked Turkey vice rules, and that there are nearly 150 official to expel all English and American missionaries places at present on the non-competitive list in flagrant violation of the Constitution and re-LONDON, March 2.- Messrs, Wister and Wood cent decisions of the Supreme Court. A suit is of Philadelphia will start from London for Conto be begun at once to have these places restantinople to-night to join Miss Clara Barton's stored to the competitive list. The action of Red Cross party in distributing relief among

for eleven Republican politicians fat places which had never been heard of before will also be subjected to judicial inquiry.
Yesterday Mr. Willis reinstated five of the eighty-five employees of his department whom he discharged on Saturday. It is said that, although they had been blacklisted as Demo-

he discharged on Saturday. It is said that, although they had been blacklisted as Democratis, they had furnished satisfactory proof that they had given secret aid and comfort to the Republican candidate for Mayor in the last campaign and had contributed handsomely toward his election. The politicians amile broadly at Mr. Willis's declaration that he was enly inspired by economical motives in his wholesale dismissal of faithful Democratic employees, and that he expects thereby to save the taxpayers at least \$140,000 during his two years term.

Ex-Aiderman W. H. Colson, the Republican leader in the Twenty-first ward, was landed on Saturday by Mr. Willis in a \$2,200 a year job as assistant sewer superintendent. There was much surprise yesterday in the Municipal building when Mr. Colson did not appear to report for duty. A friend suggested that he had not probably yet recovered from the lively Republican festivities in celebration of the big Democratic decapitation. But there is no apprehension that he will decline the appointment, although he had been looking around for a better job ever since he lost the Chairmanship of the Aldermanic Railroad Committee.

Want Funds to Complete Corlears Mock

Park. At the meeting of the Park Board resterday an opinion was received from the Corporation Counsel to the effect that all plans for outldings erected by the Park Department or on ground controlled by that department must be enhmitted first to the Building Department. The mitted first to the Building Department. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals submitted plans for a horse fountain is wishes to erect on Riverside Drive. The question of location was referred to the Superintendent of Parks. It was decided to ask the Board of Estimate to appropriate \$7,000 for the finishing touches to Corlears Hook Park. The engineer was requested to prepare estimates for improving the Felham Bridge road from East Chester Bay to Pelham Bay Park.

Election Day in the Seventeenth. The electors of the Seventeenth Assembly dis-

ters this morning.

The three marched into the Mayor's office trict will vote to-day for an Assemblyman to succeed the late Patrick J. Kerrigan, Tammany Democrat, who was elected last November by a Heimerat, who was elected last November by a plurality of 1,75°. There are flye candidates— Frank J. Goodman, Tammany: Lewis F. Cook, Republican: J. E. McMahon, State Bennerati Charles Copp. Socialist Labor, and James S. Wethersby. Prohibitionist. There are 7,519 registered voters in the district, and 5,529 votes were cast for Assemblyman there at the regu-har election. The poils will open this morning at 6 o'clock and will close at 4 o'clock P. M. as at a regular election. bill, which will be up for a hearing before him religious corporations in the Twenty-third and

Cuticura Soap, a single

continent), the great skin cure, will done of Cuticura Resolvent (the new blood purifier), will reigns were \$20,050,028, against \$22,88,657 in
February, 1805. The expenditures were \$24,050 in point to a spendy cure in every form of torstate. The excess of expenditures for February,
1806, the expenditures of February,
1806, and the expenditures of February,
1806, the excess of expenditures for February,
1806, over receipts is \$600, i. S. For the earling
1804 throughout the world, and especially by English and
1804, 080, 548, leaving a deficit of \$18,000,000 in
1804, and especially by English and
1804, and especially by English and
1804, 080, 548, leaving a deficit of \$18,000,000 in
1804, and control to a special curie form.

1805, and discounting skin humoers,
1806, and discounting skin humoers,
1806, and discounting skin humoers,
1806, and discounting skin humoers,
1807, and discounting skin humoers,
1808, and discounting skin humoers,
1809, and discounting skin humoers,
18 afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and